

2. In animals thus injured the symptoms of the disease are liable to recur again and again in part, or in their entirety, even after they have once disappeared.

3. In animals almost entirely deprived of the thyroid body, lesion of the restiform fails to produce the symptom-complex of Basedow's disease.

4. In animals in whom a lesion of the restiforms resulted in the production of the disease, the excision of the thyroid body causes either a diminution or a disappearance of the greater part or even of all the symptoms of this disease.

ALEX. ROVINSKY.

*Neurologisches Centralblatt.*

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 11, June 1.)

1. On Central Eye-Muscle Tracts. J. PILTZ.

2. Spinal or Muscle Atrophies, Which? TOBY COHN.

3. Further Concerning Asthenic Paralysis. E. FLATAU, S. GOLDFLAM.

1. *Central Eye-Muscle Tracts*.—Piltz has studied by means of the Marchi method the secondary degeneration resulting from removal of the cortical areas innervating the eye-muscles of the dog. After removal of the area in the frontal lobe he found degeneration in the neighborhood of the lesion, corpus callosum, anterior limb of the internal capsule, lenticular nucleus, stratum intermedium of the tegmentum, and the internal medial division of the pes. After extirpation of the Munks region F in the parietal lobe secondary degeneration was found in the cingulum, the longitudinal subependymal fibers near the roof of the lateral ventricles, corpus callosum, internal capsule of the same side, optic thalamus, subthalamic region and lateral division of the pes.

2. *Spinal or Muscle Atrophies?*—To be continued.

3. *Asthenic Paralysis*.—Goldflam reports in extenso eight cases of asthenic paralysis and discusses the etiology, pathology, pathogenesis and treatment. In the only case in which an autopsy was obtained, the pathological examination revealed a perfectly normal condition of the central and peripheral nervous system. A lymphosarcoma was found in the anterior mediastinum with metastases into the muscular system. Notwithstanding the involvement of the muscular system in this case and that reported by Weigert, he is inclined to regard the causative factor as toxic, and the symptoms as a result of intoxication of the central nervous system. Thymus therapy in his cases was not at all successful or satisfactory.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 12, June 16.)

1. New Contribution to the Pathological Anatomy of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. A. VON SARBO.

2. On the Direct Antero-lateral Pyramidal Tract. W. G. SPILLER.

3. Fecal Vomiting in Status Epilepticus. H. GOLTZ.

4. Spinal or Muscular Atrophy, Which? TOBY COHN.

1. *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis*.—Von Sarbo found in a case of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, studied by the Marchi method, marked degeneration of Clarke's columns and also of the direct cerebellar tract; the degeneration of the latter he was able to follow through the restiform body into the superior vermis of the cerebellum. There was also degeneration of the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, the hypoglossal and facial nuclei and the usual lesions found in the spinal cord. He was not able to find the degeneration in the cortex cerebri, as did Spiller in his case.

2. *Ventro-lateral Pyramidal Bundle*.—Spiller maintains the identity of the tract discovered by him and known as the ventro-lateral pyramidal bundle, as distinct from the Helweg's bundle. This position is confirmed by the relation of these bundles of fibers in the spinal cord and has been confirmed by the work of Barnes.

3. *Fecal Vomiting in Status*.—Report of a case of epilepsy in a woman of fifty-one years who during epileptic status had repeated attacks of fecal vomiting. This was considered to be due to a contraction of the musculature of the bowel during the epileptic attack.

4. *Spinal or Muscular Atrophy?*—Report of a border line case of muscular dystrophy or neural atrophy. The case followed the peroneal type, with muscular twitchings and evidence of degenerative changes. The author was unable to arrive at a positive diagnosis between the two conditions.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 13, July 1.)

1. Pathology of Tetany. PROF. A. PICK.

2. Silver Impregnation of Axis Cylinders. MAX BIELSCHOWSKY.

3. Hysterical Blindness. H. KRON.

1. *Pathology of Tetany*.—A preliminary notice of a paper to be published in full in the *American Journal of Insanity* concerning the presence of calcification of the smaller cerebral vessels as a causative factor in the production of tetany.

2. *Silver Impregnation of Axis Cylinders*.—A new method for axis cylinders and nerve cell staining. The paper is not suited for abstracting on account of the complexity of the method.

3. *Hysterical Blindness*.—To be continued.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 14, July 16.)

1. Subcortical Origin of Isolated Muscular Movements. A Contribution to the Study of Tumors of the Corpora Quadrigemina and Observations on the Central Tegmental Tract. J. SORGO.

2. A New Method of Preparing Histological Preparations. F. REICH.

3. Hysterical Blindness. H. KRON.

1. *Isolated Muscular Cramps*.—To be continued.

2. *Histological Technic*.—Macerated portions of fresh material, or sections of the same are shaken in a test tube and after separating the vessels, the pia, etc., the milky residue is centrifuged and treated by different staining methods.

3. *Hysterical Blindness*.—A report of two cases of hysterical blindness, with a résumé and classification of cases found in the literature.

D. J. MCCARTHY (Philadelphia).

*Beiträge zur psychiatrischen Klinik.*

(1902. Vol. i, No. 2, June.)

1. Analysis of the Ideational Content in Epileptic Dementia. MANFRED FUHRMANN.

2. The Question of the Relation of Bodily and Mental Diseases to Each Other. KOESTER.

3. Contribution to the Knowledge of the Effect of Alcohol on the Motor Functions in Man. HORNING.

1. *Ideatation in Epileptic Dementia*.—The researches to determine the ideational content were conducted with three epileptics, the same experiments first being checked with normal persons. The method consisted of reading lists of words and having the patient react by in-